

A New Numerical Weather Prediction Approach to the NDFD's Sky Cover Grid

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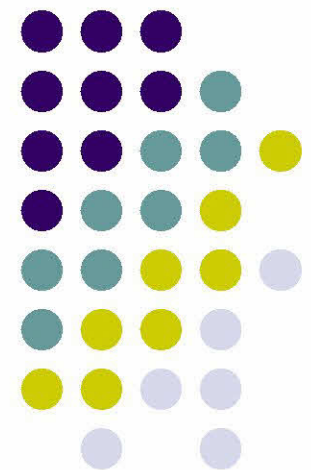
Robert Aune

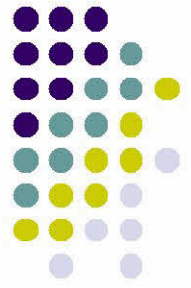
Research Meteorologist

Advanced Satellite Products Branch (ASPB), National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), Nat'l Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin (NOAA)

Originally presented 20 October 2009

Revised for Pacific Region presentation 29 July 2010



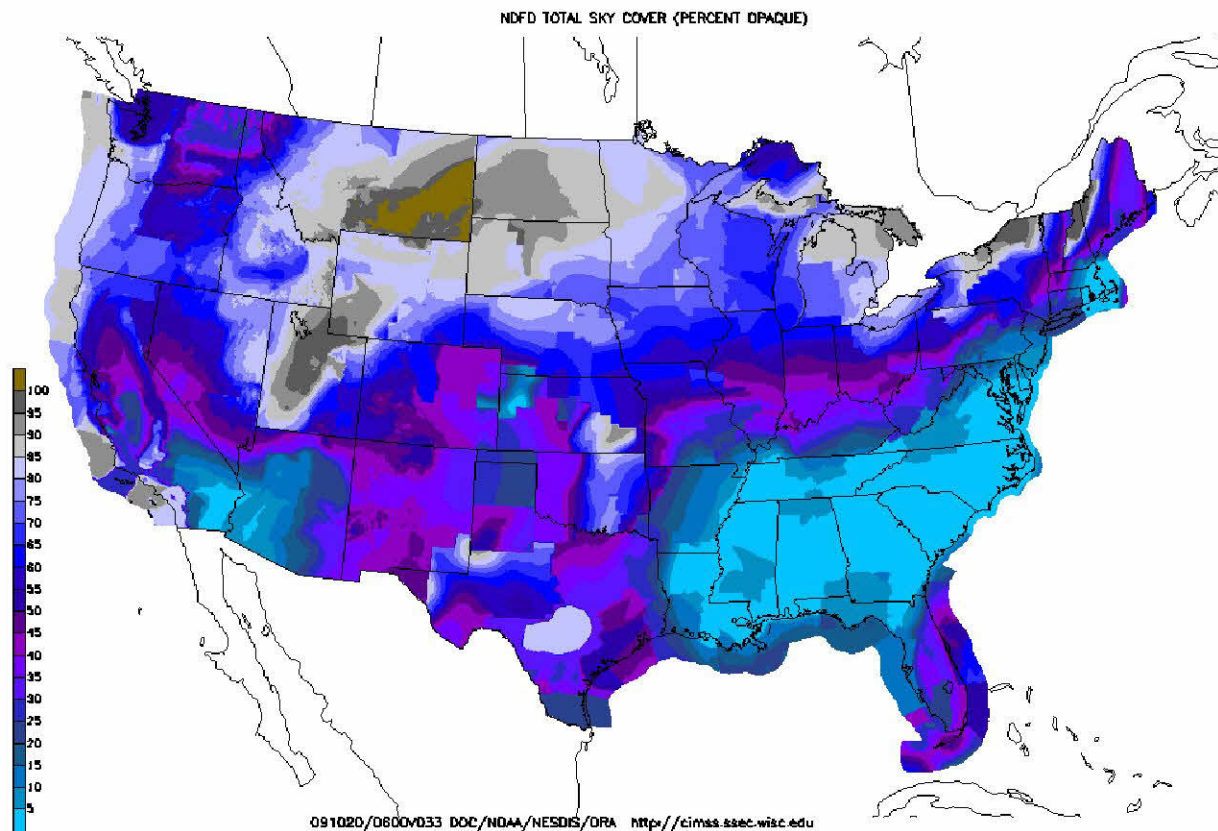
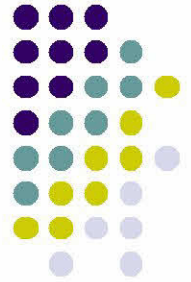


Motivation

- Sky cover composites from the National Digital Forecast Database (NDFD) lack sufficient integrity from weak office-to-office consistency, and are relatively smooth definition within individual forecast areas.
- Since sky conditions alone are never hazardous, and NDFD text output translates a percent into categorical terms, forecasters generally place more attention on the other forecast elements.
- Existing operational numerical weather prediction models do not provide a sufficient first-guess for sky cover, relying heavily on relative humidity in the lower and middle levels of the atmosphere.

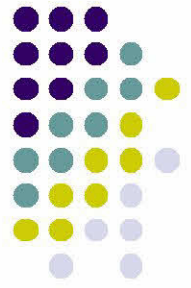


Motivation



Example operational output



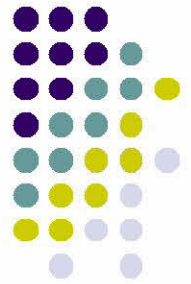


Definition

- The NWS/NOAA web site defines “sky cover” as “the expected amount of opaque clouds (in percent) covering the sky valid for the indicated hour.”
- No probabilistic component.
- No definition of “opaque cloud” or “cloud”.
- The implication is cloud coverage of the celestial dome (all sky visible from a point observer).
- As of July 2009, the NWS Performance Branch released verification procedures which use METARs and the Effective Cloud Amount (ECA) product from satellite to form a Satellite Cloud Product (SCP).



Cloudy?

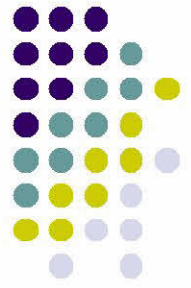


Cirrostratus (Cs) covering the whole sky

<http://www.srh.weather.gov/srh/jetstream/synoptic/h7.htm>



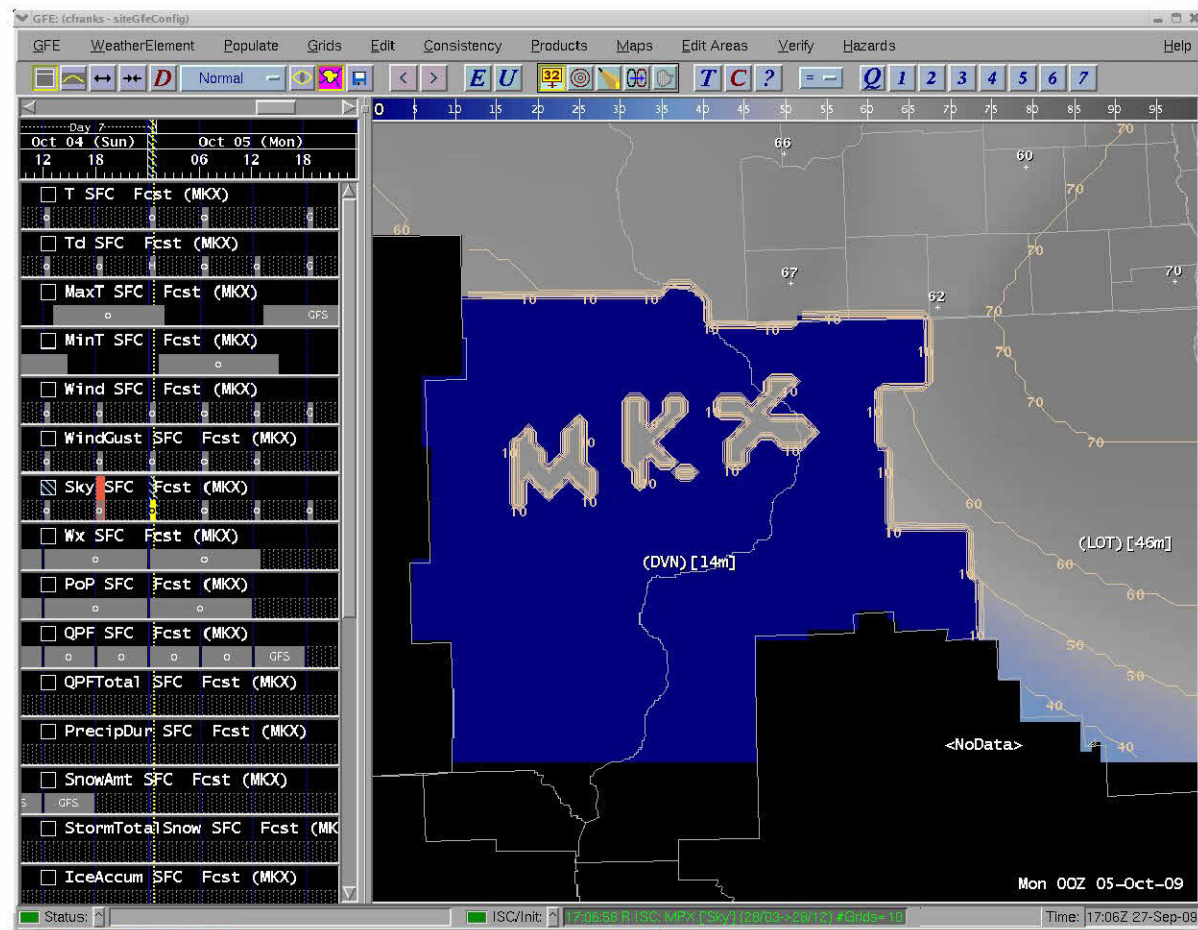
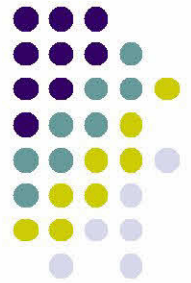
Experiment



- The purpose of the CIMSS Regional Assimilation System is to test the use of satellite observations in numerical weather prediction model and validate outputted synthetic water vapor and infrared window imagery against actual Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) imagery.
- Since clouds are produced on the CRAS grid using model cloud physics as an upper constraint, the CRAS is a useful tool for producing a total sky cover grid comparable to the NDFD's sky cover sensible weather element as a prototype.
- **Objective: Reduce NWS forecaster preparation time for the sky cover grid, increase detail, and remove artificial boundaries, particularly through 48 hours.**



Increased Local Office Detail

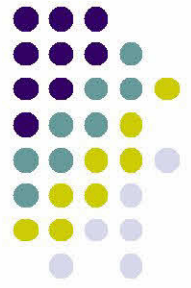


Davenport also likes the idea of putting more detail in the sky grids...

Credit: Unknown



CIMSS Regional Assimilation System (CRAS)

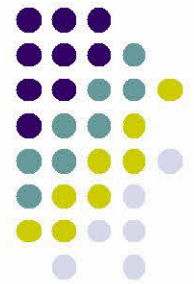


The 12-hour spin-up currently uses:

- 3-layer precipitable water (mm) from the GOES-11/12 sounders
- Cloud-top pressure (hPa) and effective cloud amount (%) from the GOES-11/12 sounders
- 4-layer thickness (m) from the GOES-11/12 sounders
- Cloud-top pressure (hPa) from MODIS
- Gridded hourly precipitation amounts from NCEP
- Cloud-track and water vapor winds (m/s) from the GOES-11/12 imagers
- Cloud-top pressure (hPa) and effective cloud amount (%) from the GOES-12 imagers
- Surface temperature (C), dew points (C) and winds (m/s)
- Sea surface temperature (C) and sea ice coverage (%) from NCEP rtg analysis



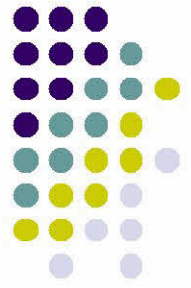
CRAS Bulk Mixed-Phase Cloud Microphysics



CRAS-WRF UNDER DEVELOPMENT

- Explicit cloud and precipitation microphysics (Raymond, 1995), with diagnosed liquid/ice phase (Dudhia, 1989).
- Precipitation fall velocity using sub-time step loop (Liu and Orville, 1969).
- Water/ice cloud sedimentation (Lee, 1992).
- Collision-coalescence, precipitation evaporation and auto-conversion micro-physics follows Sundquist, 1989. Relative humidity limits for cloud evaporation vary with temperature. Relative humidity for cloud condensation is less than 100% in the boundary layer.
- Shallow convection scheme is turned off. The non-local turbulence scheme drives the formation of single layer cloud fields.

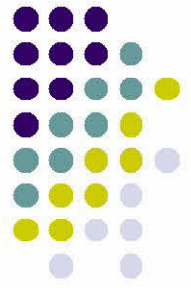




Methodology Outline

- Compute a cloud concentration profile.
- Average the profile for the upper and lower troposphere based on the number of cloud layers.
- Determine the local sky cover.
- Combine adjacent grid points to form an upper and lower celestial dome, then combine the two domes, giving the lower celestial dome preference.

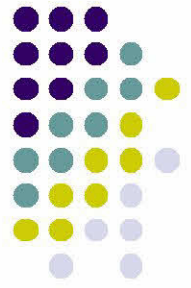




Methodology

- The first step is to compute a point-by-point, level-by-level cloud concentration.
- For every grid point at each vertical level, if cloud mixing ratio is greater than or equal to 0.01 g/kg, then a ratio is computed of this mixing ratio to the auto-conversion limit (based solely on the temperature at that grid point).
- The resulting ratio, generally between 0 and 1, is the fraction of cloud water to the maximum cloud water possible at the point without precipitation.
- A ratio greater than one means the cloud at that point (on the level) is precipitating.



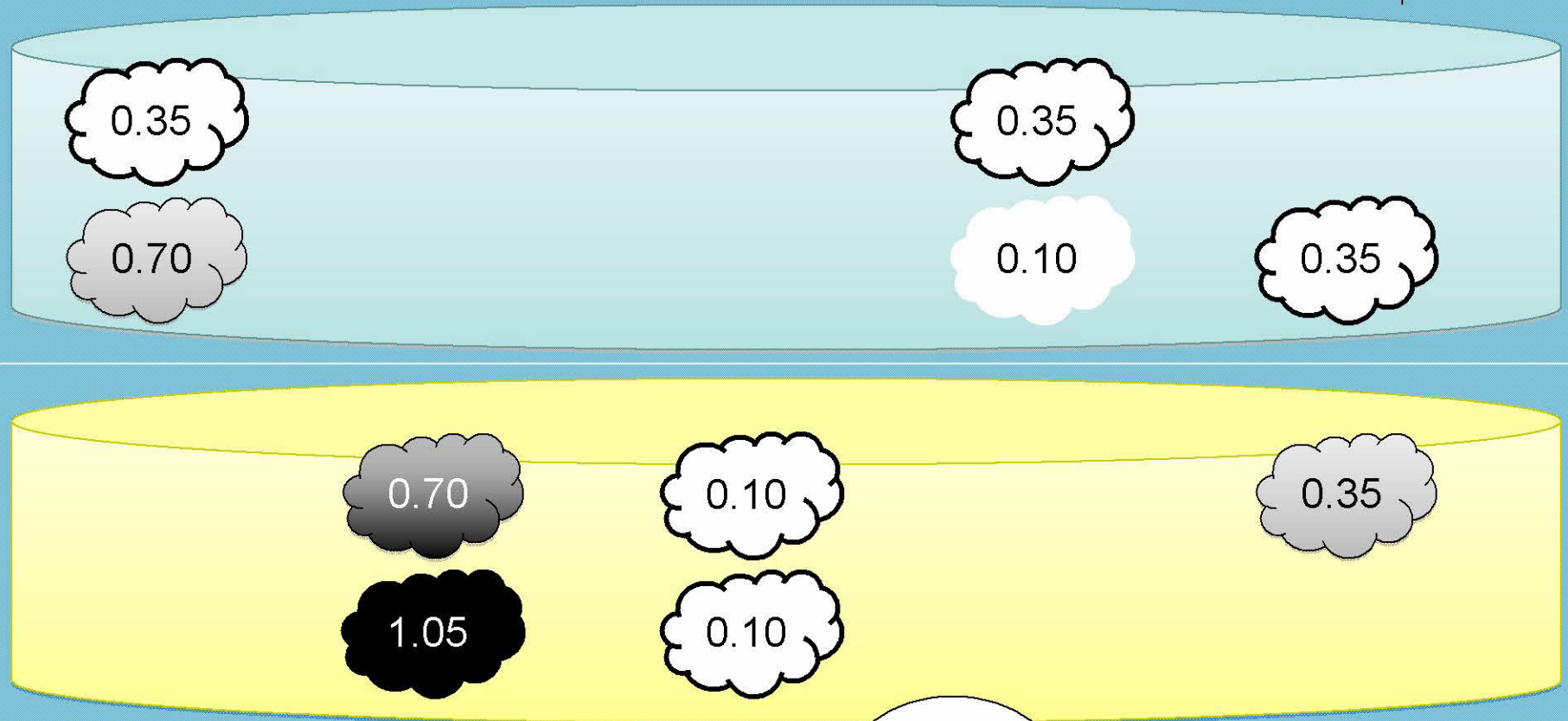
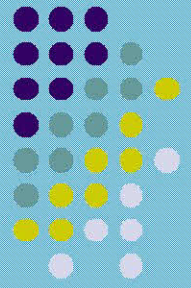


Auto-Conversion Limit

- Let ACL be the auto-conversion limit in g/g, and T the temperature in K. The limit is approximated based solely on temperature in four piecewise functions:
- $T \geq 273$: $ACL = 0.0005$
- $261 \leq T < 273$: $ACL = 0.0005 - 0.00025((273-T)/12)^2$
- $248 \leq T < 261$: $ACL = 0.00003 + 0.00022((T-249)/12)^2$
- $T < 248$: $ACL = 0.00003$
- The $ACL(T)$ is greatest and constant for warm clouds (greater than freezing, thus in liquid phase).
- The slope of $ACL(T)$ is steepest at 261 K, the temperature at which there is maximum ice growth, and the typical average cloud transition from liquid to ice.

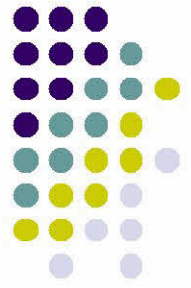


Example Atmosphere



Ratios displayed inside clouds

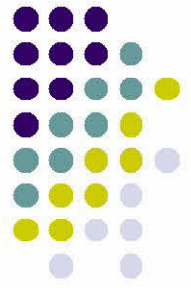




Methodology

- Essentially, the fraction of mixing ratio to ACL is a first guess at how much each test point is attenuating sunlight due to cloud.
- If the sigma level of the test point is greater than 0.5 (roughly 500 hPa), then the ratio is half of the original value.
 - This ad hoc approach prevents ice cloud from producing overcast conditions. Since the upper half of the troposphere is largely cold and dry, the fraction of mixing ratio to ACL is not an ideal approximation.
- The next step is to vertically average the ratios at each grid point. One average is done for all test points at or above $\sigma=0.5$, another is done for those below.



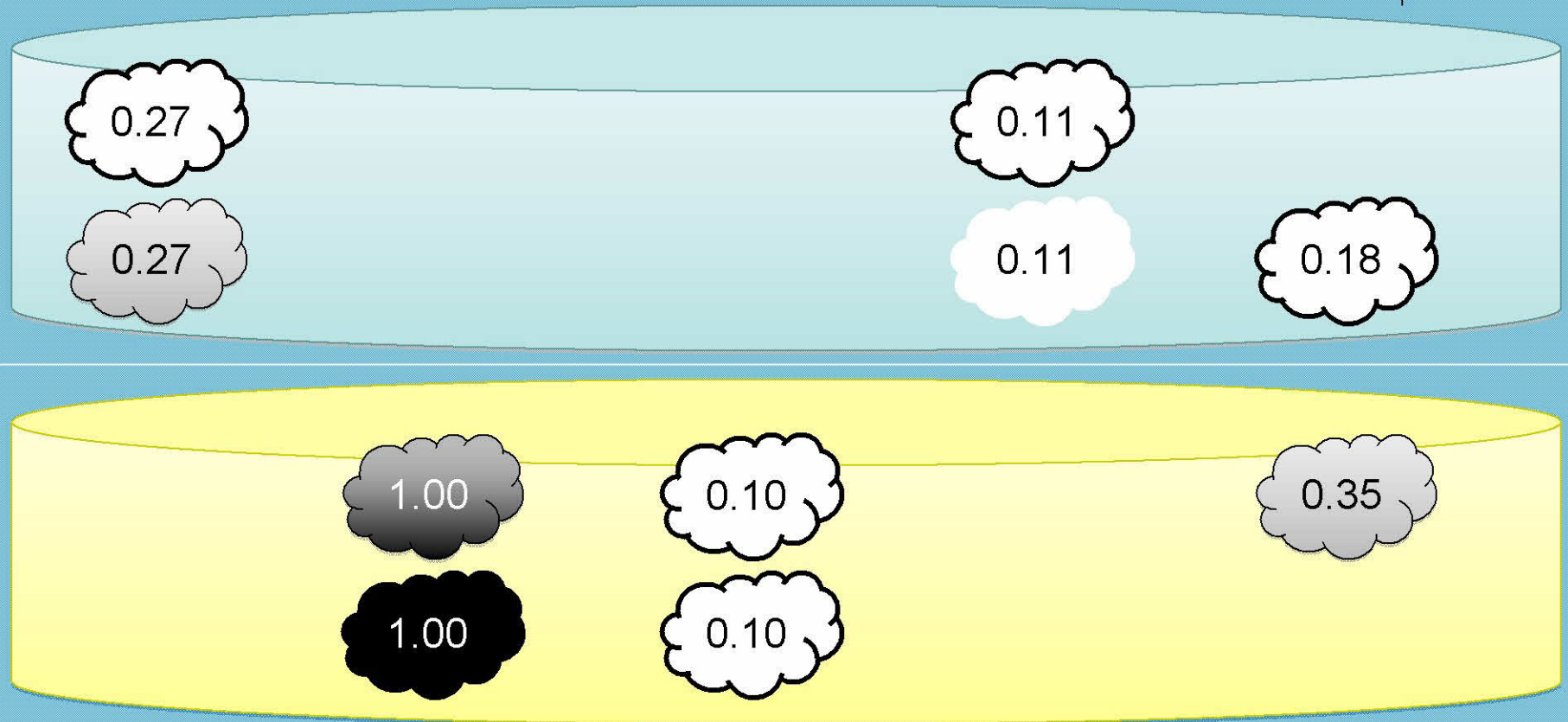
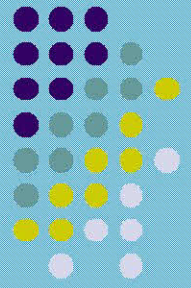


Methodology

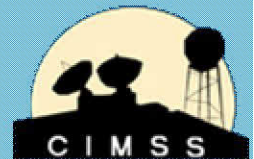
- If any of the layers averaged below $\sigma=0.5$ has a cloud mixing ratio greater than the auto-conversion limit, then the cloud cover ratio is 1 (100%).
 - We assume overcast conditions in areas of precipitation.
- For the layers averaged at or above $\sigma=0.5$, if the vertical average is greater than 0.5 (50%), then the cloud cover is lowered to 0.5 (for the upper troposphere component).
 - Ice cloud cannot attenuate light like water cloud.
- The next step is to combine the two ratio averages into a sky cover.

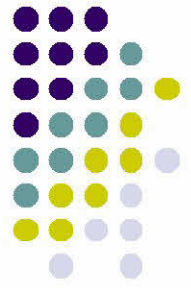


Example Atmosphere



Ratios displayed inside clouds



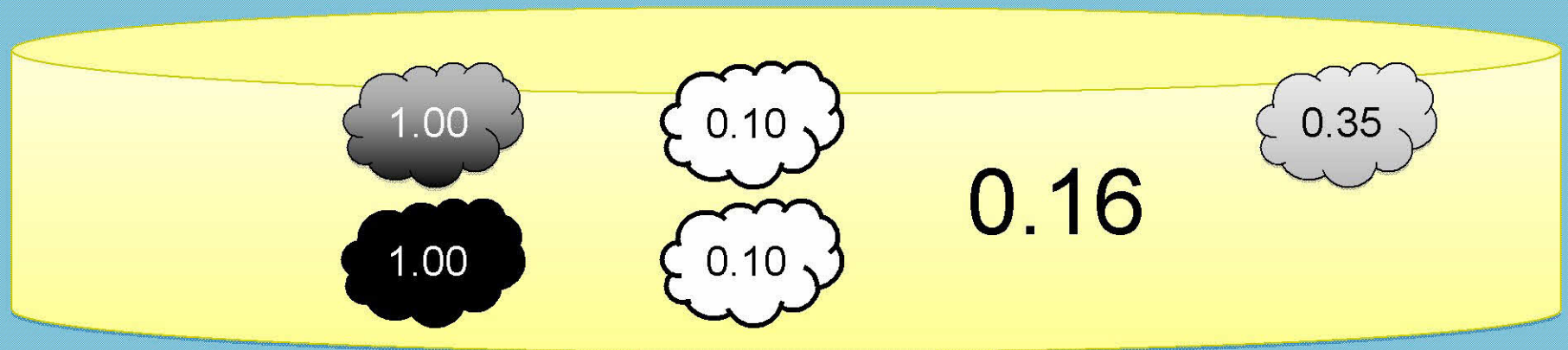
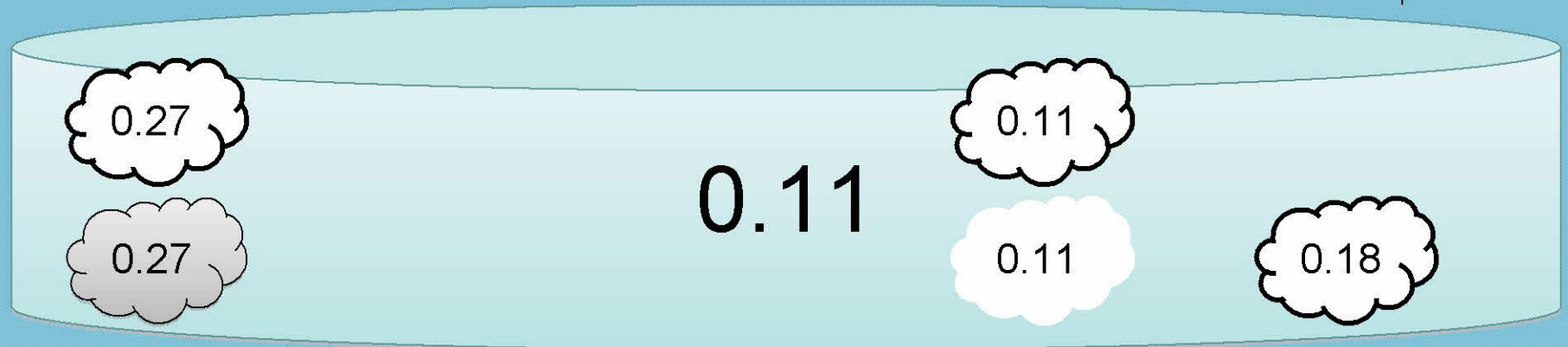
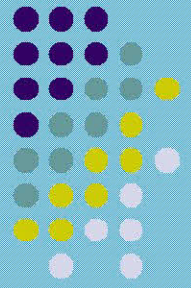


Methodology

- To create the upper celestial dome for ice cloud for every grid point, the ratio average for each adjacent grid point contributes to 20% of the total. The final 20% contribution comes from the ratio average of the grid point itself.
- To create the lower celestial dome for water cloud for every grid point, the ratio average for each adjacent grid point contributes to 10% of the total. The final 60% contribution comes from the ratio average of the grid point itself.
- This approach was implemented because the upper celestial dome is spatially larger to the observer than the lower celestial dome.

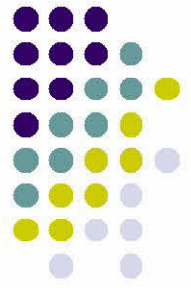


Example Atmosphere



Sky cover displayed per dome



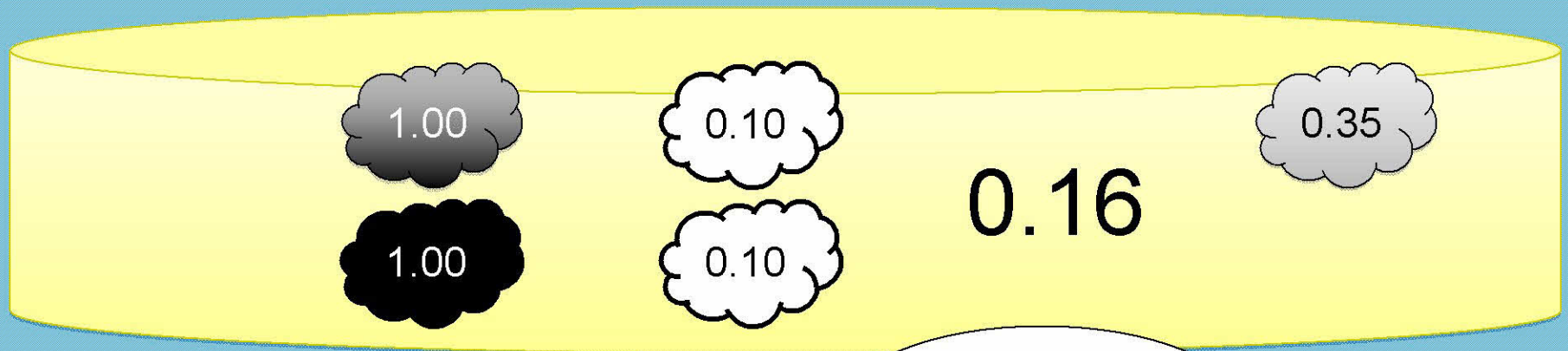
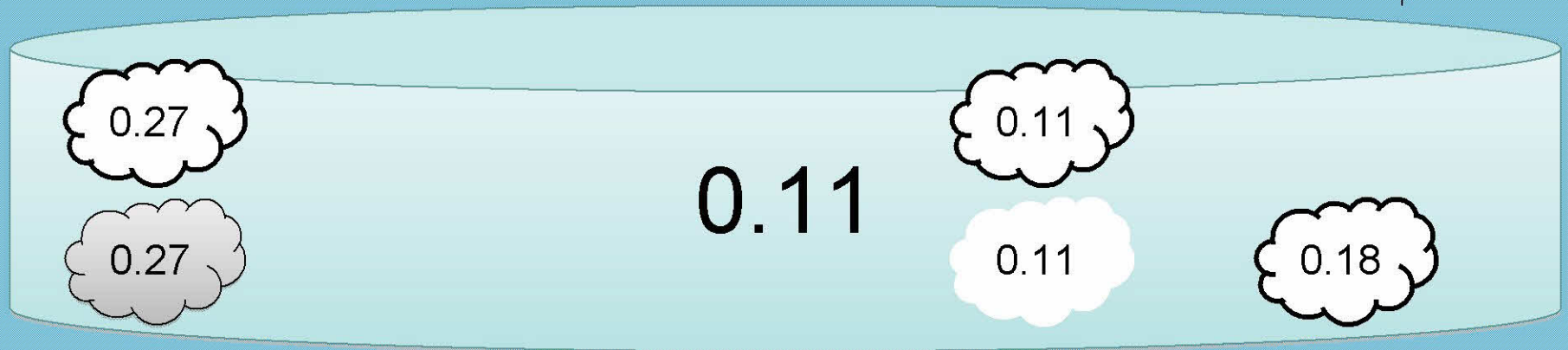
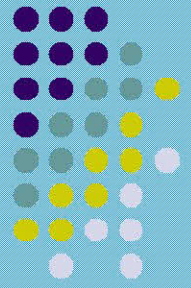


Methodology

- Finally, to produce sky cover output (SC, in %) at each vertical column in model resolution (45 km), the result from the lower celestial dome computation (LCD, in %) is added to the upper celestial dome computation (UCD, in %) over the lower dome area left uncovered by the water cloud (1-UCD, in %).
 - Upper cloud will not contribute to a sky cover fraction if it is obstructed by lower cloud.
- Thus, $SC = LCD + (1-LCD)(UCD)$
- If the resulting sky cover is less than 5%, we will assume 0%, due to the limited predictability.



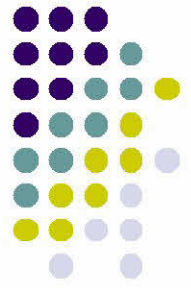
Example Atmosphere



0.25 (25%)
Mostly Clear

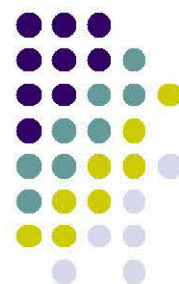
Sky cover displayed per dome





Difficulties for Pacific Region

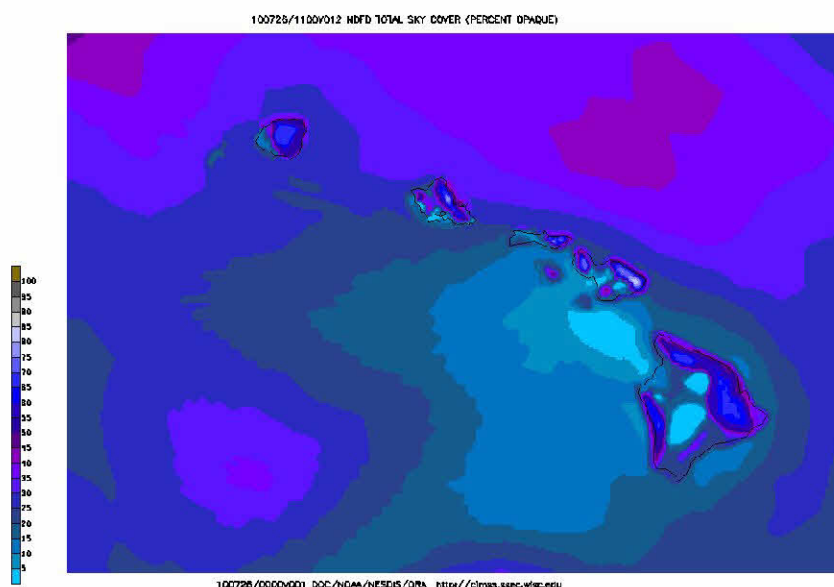
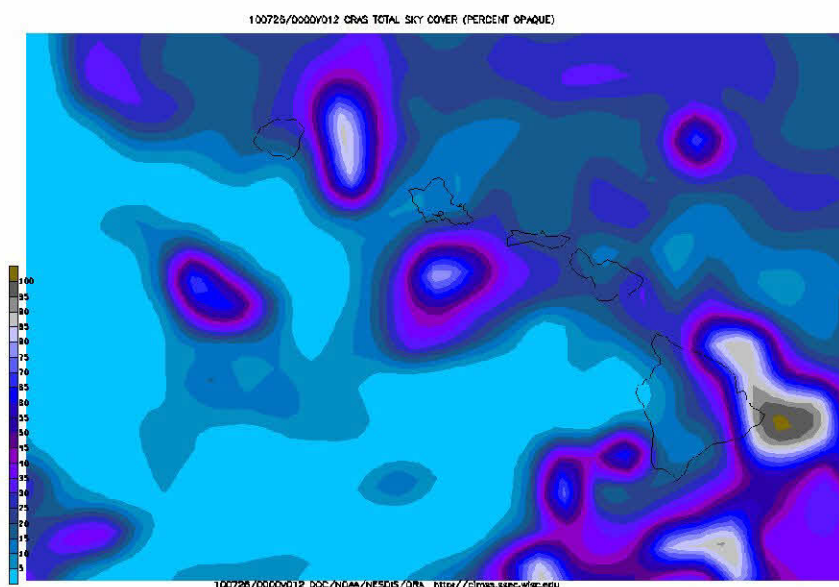
- Pacific Region on edge of GOES Sounder coverage; impact on numerical forecast improvement unstudied
- Maritime-dominated boundary layer prone to aggravating convection under weak forcing regime
- Complications from heterogeneous topographical features on smaller scales compared to the surrounding vast, flat water surface results in larger than realistic convective cells and orographically-forced clouds
- Convective cloudiness is deterministic based on the model parameterization solution
- Notable synoptic systems typically pass to the north



Forecast Comparison

**CRAS 48 km Sky Cover
12-hour Forecast**

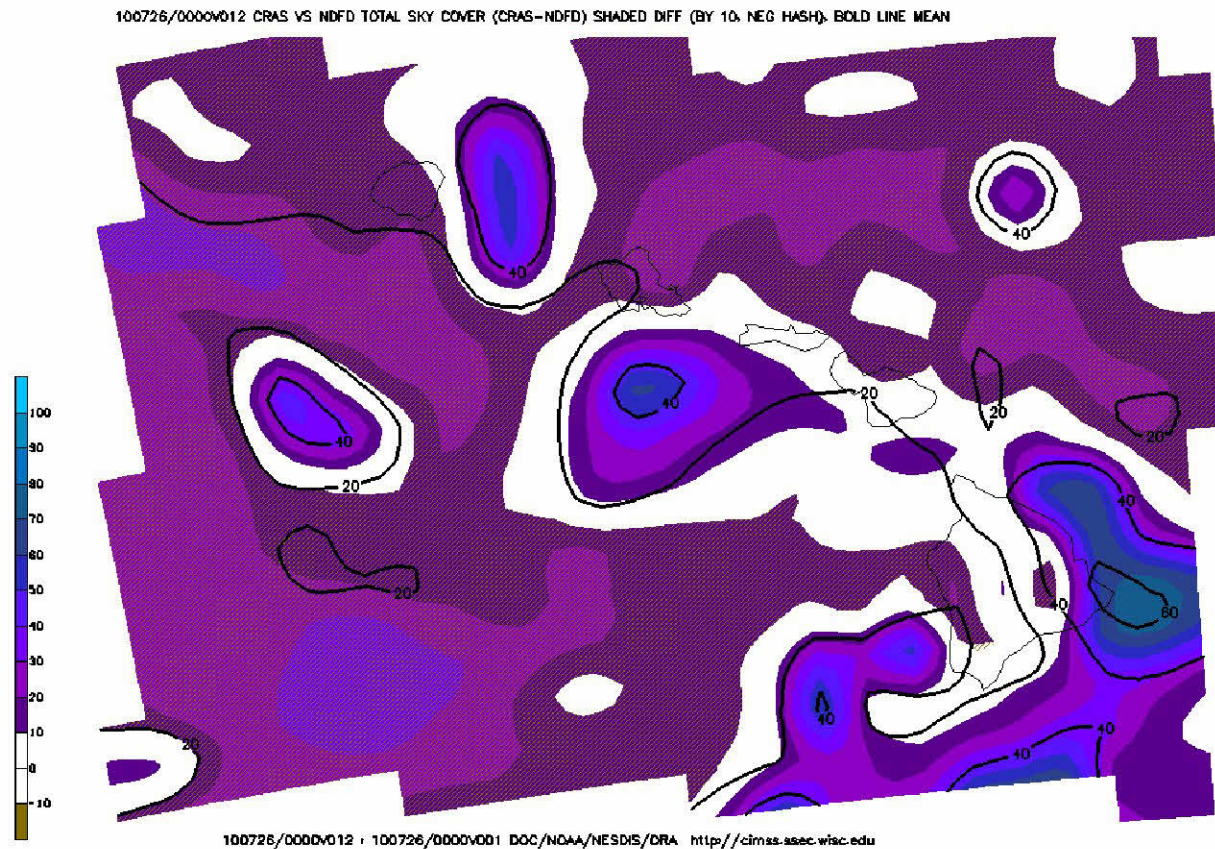
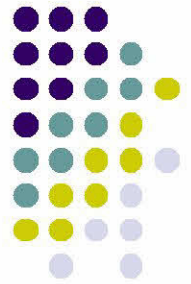
**NDFD Official Sky Cover
01-hour Forecast**



00:00 UTC 26 July 2010



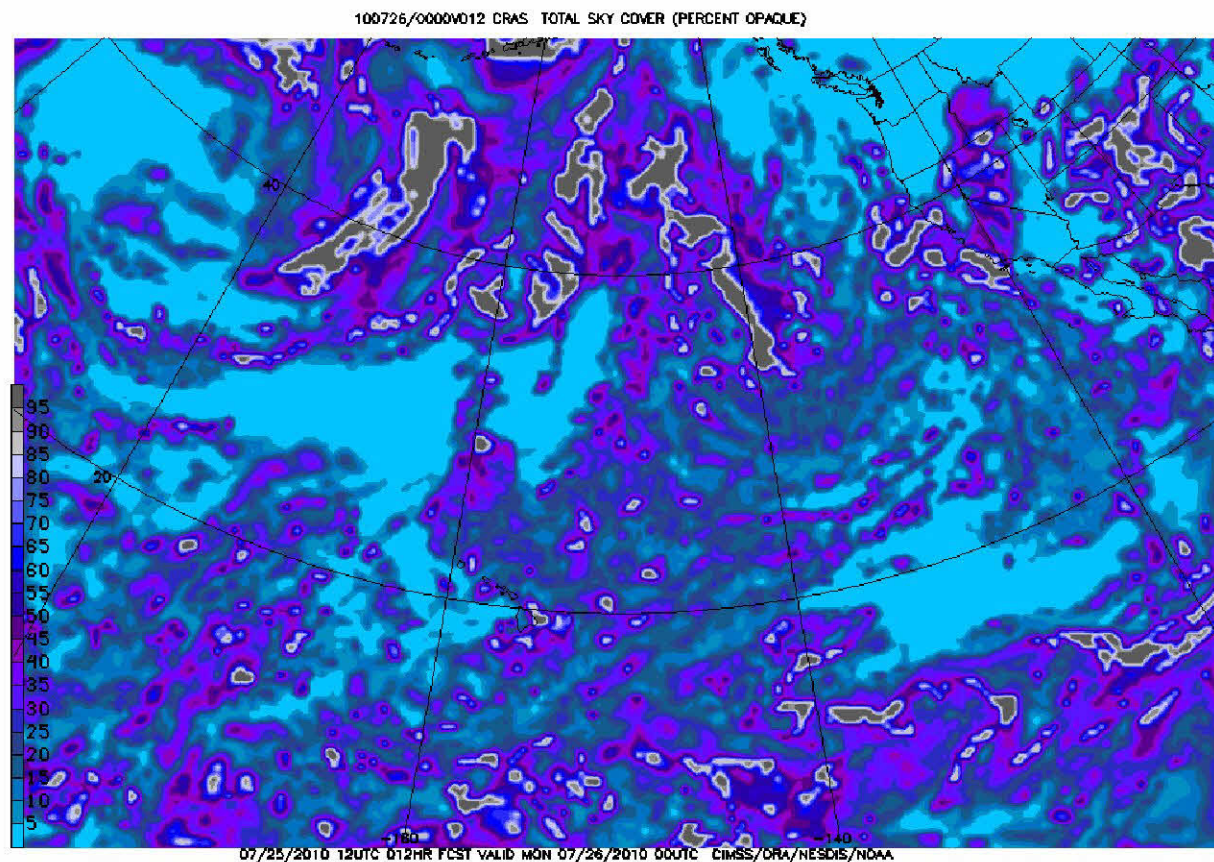
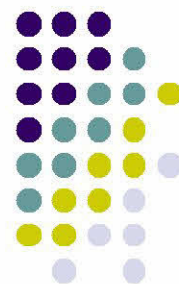
Forecast Comparison



00:00 UTC 26 July 2010



CRAS 12-hour Sky Forecast

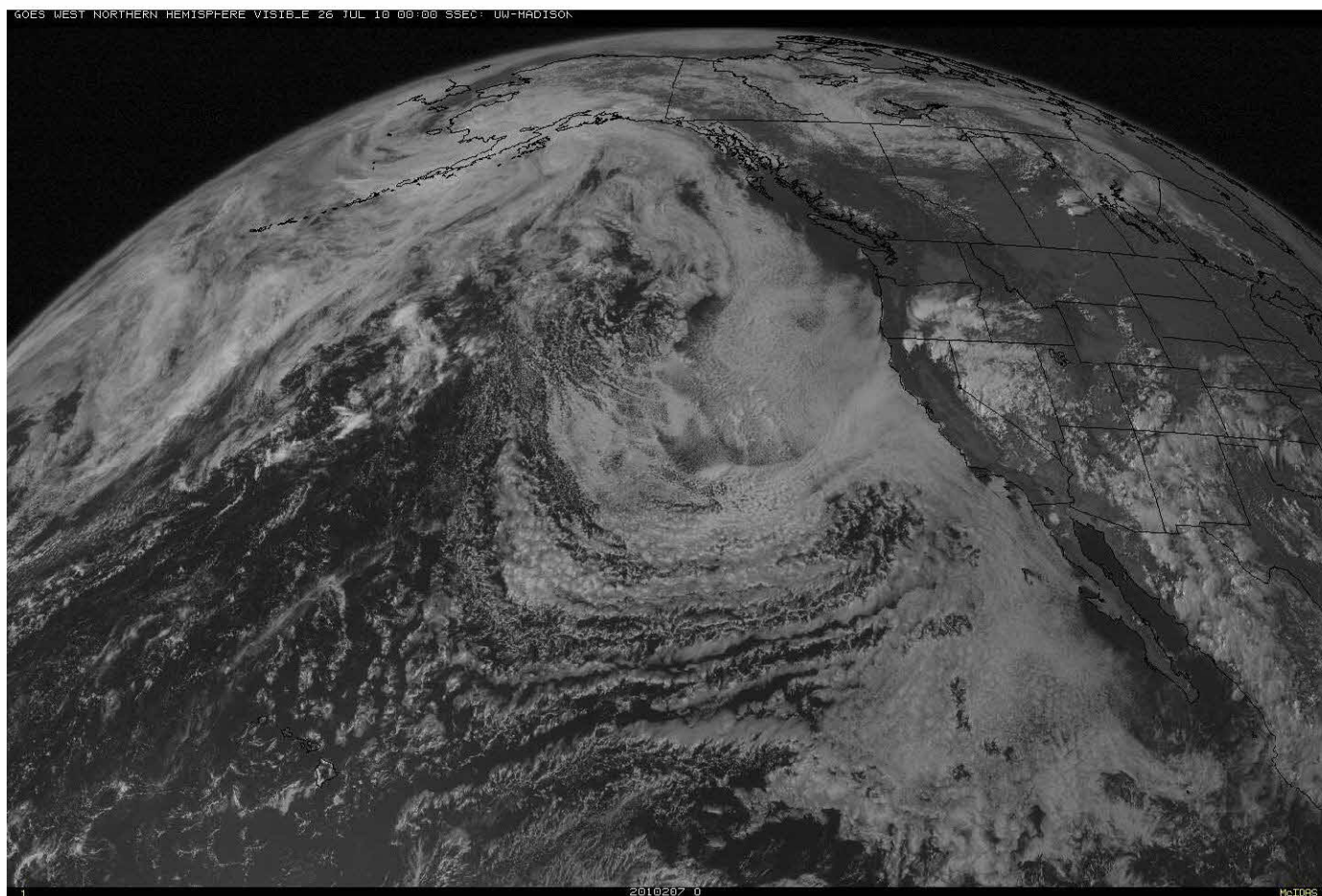


EXPERIMENTAL

00:00 UTC 26 July 2010



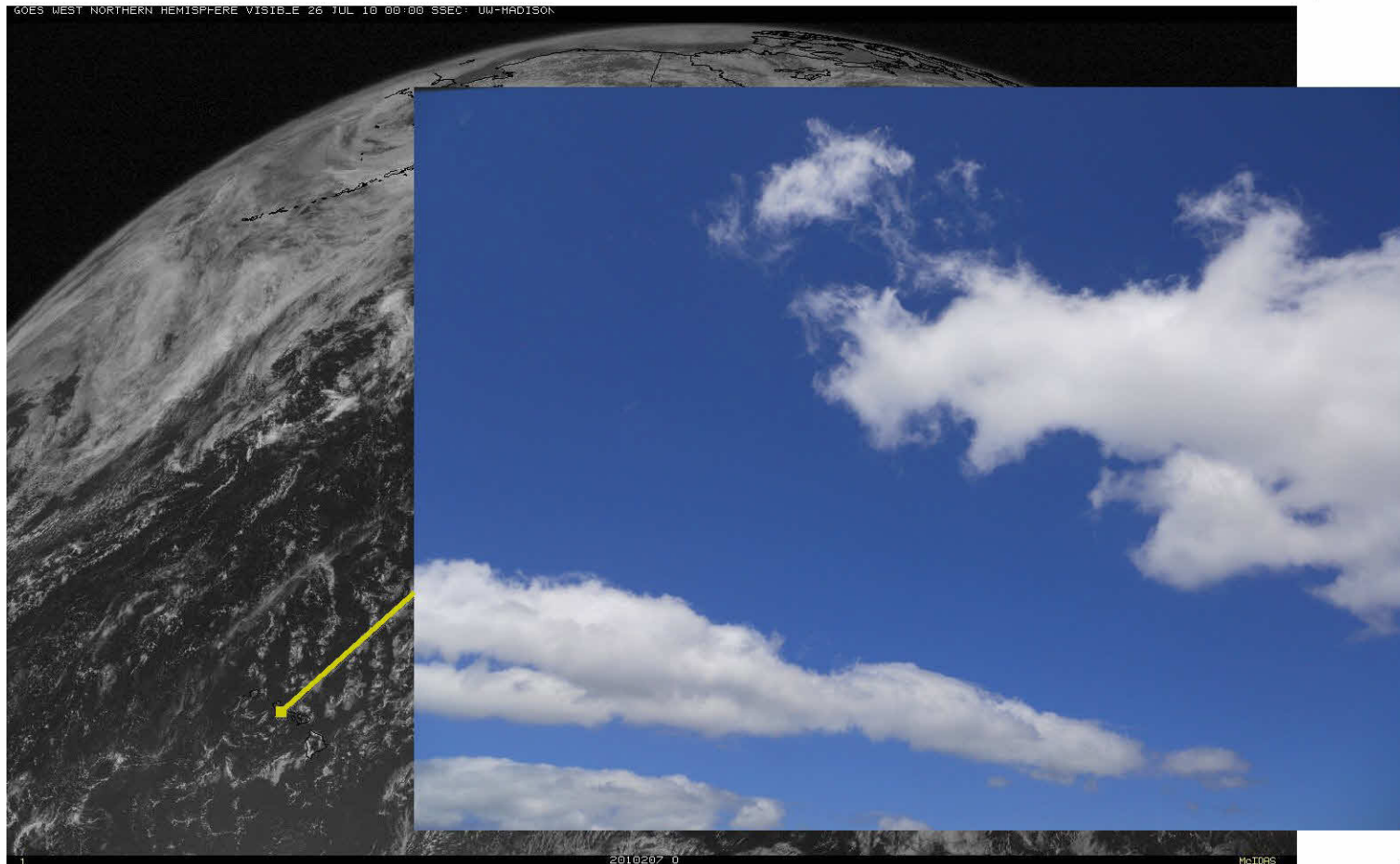
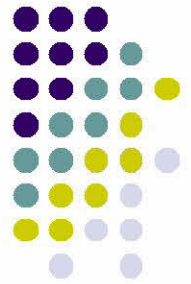
GOES-West Visible Image



00:00 UTC 26 July 2010



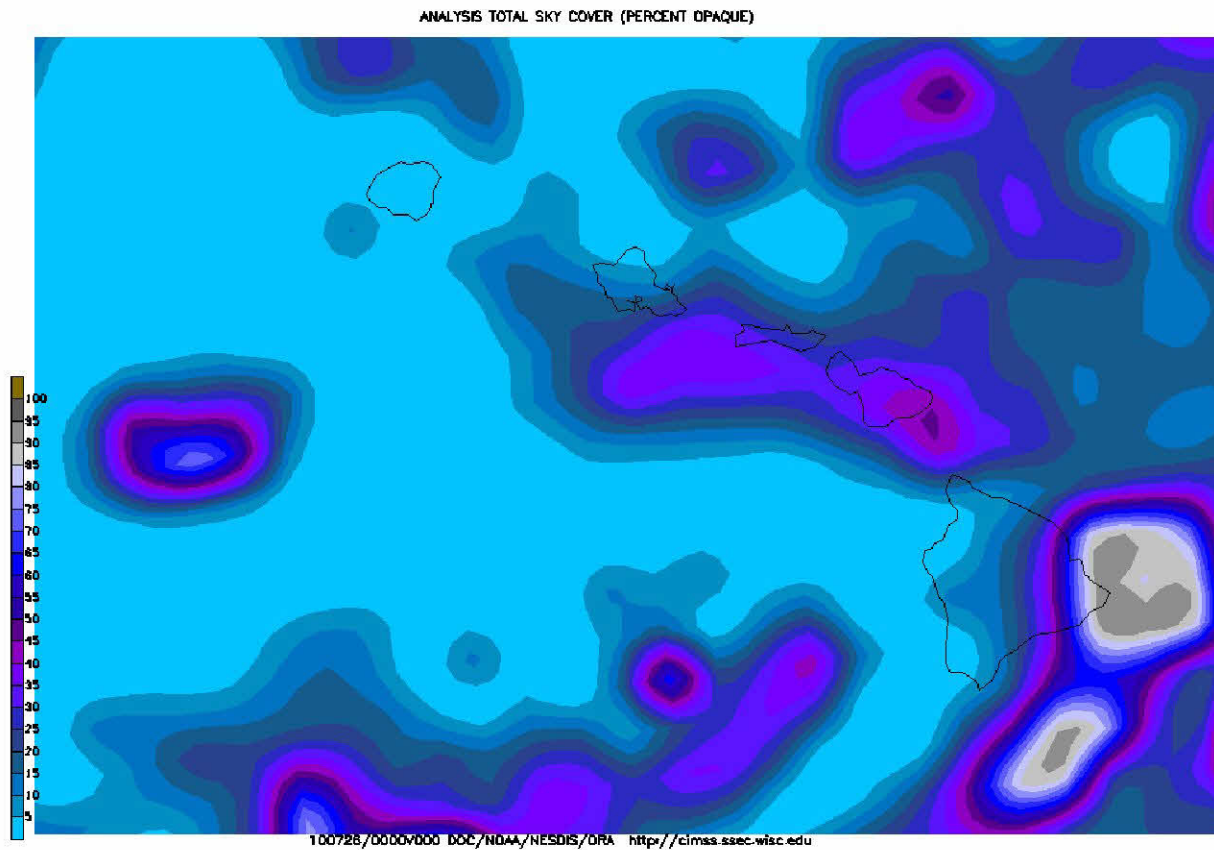
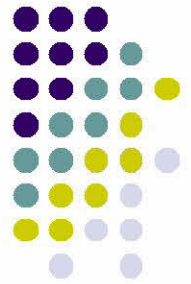
Sky looking East from the Hilton Hawaiian Village



00:00 UTC 26 July 2010

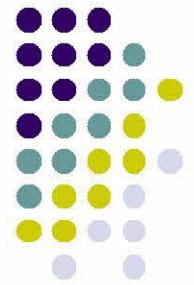


CRAS Sky Cover Analysis



00:00 UTC 26 July 2010

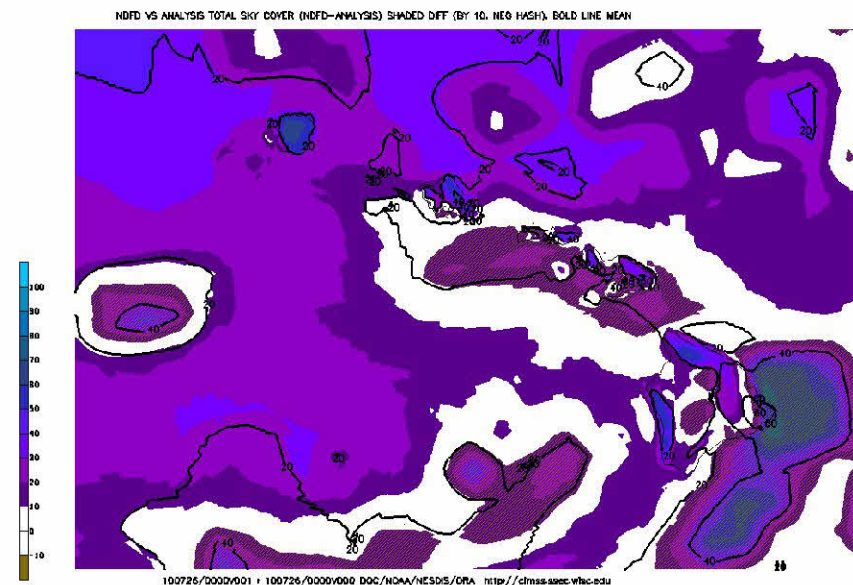
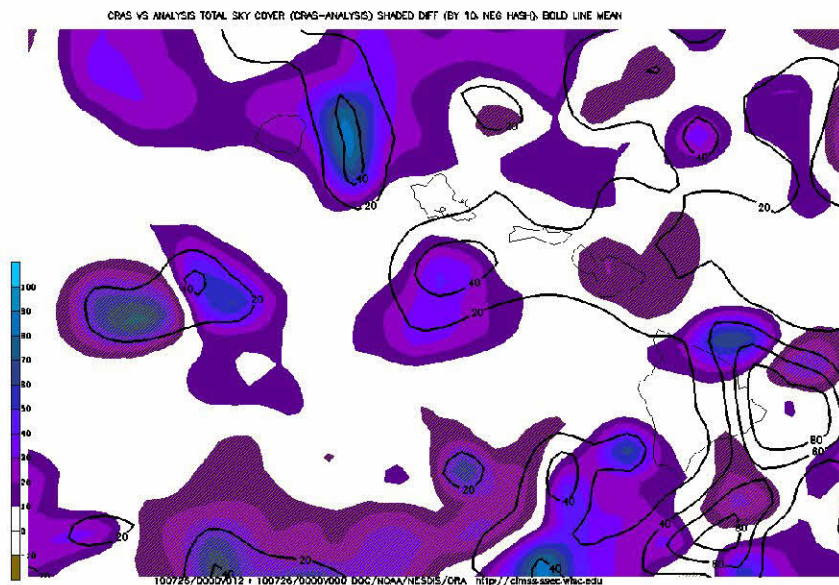




Comparison to Analysis

**CRAS 48 km Sky Cover
12-hour Forecast**

**NDFD Official Sky Cover
1-hour Forecast**



00:00 UTC 26 July 2010

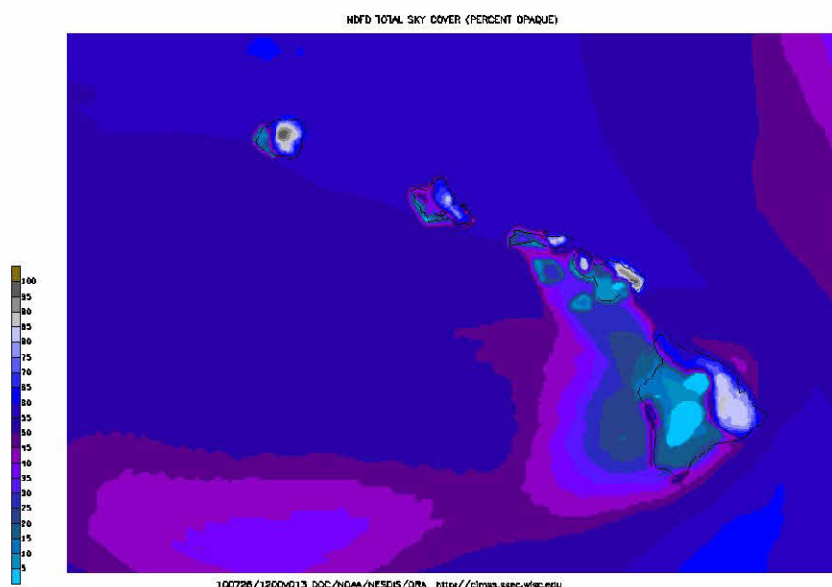
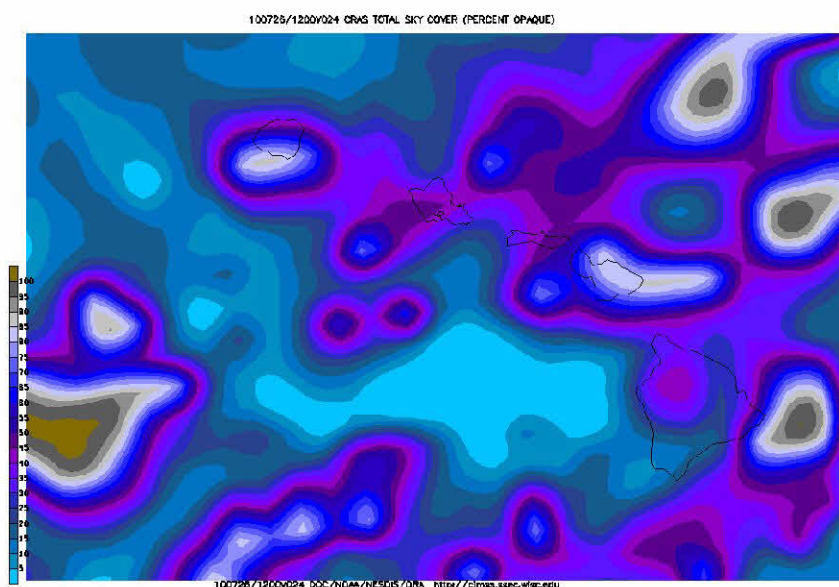




Forecast Comparison

**CRAS 45 km Sky Cover
24-hour Forecast**

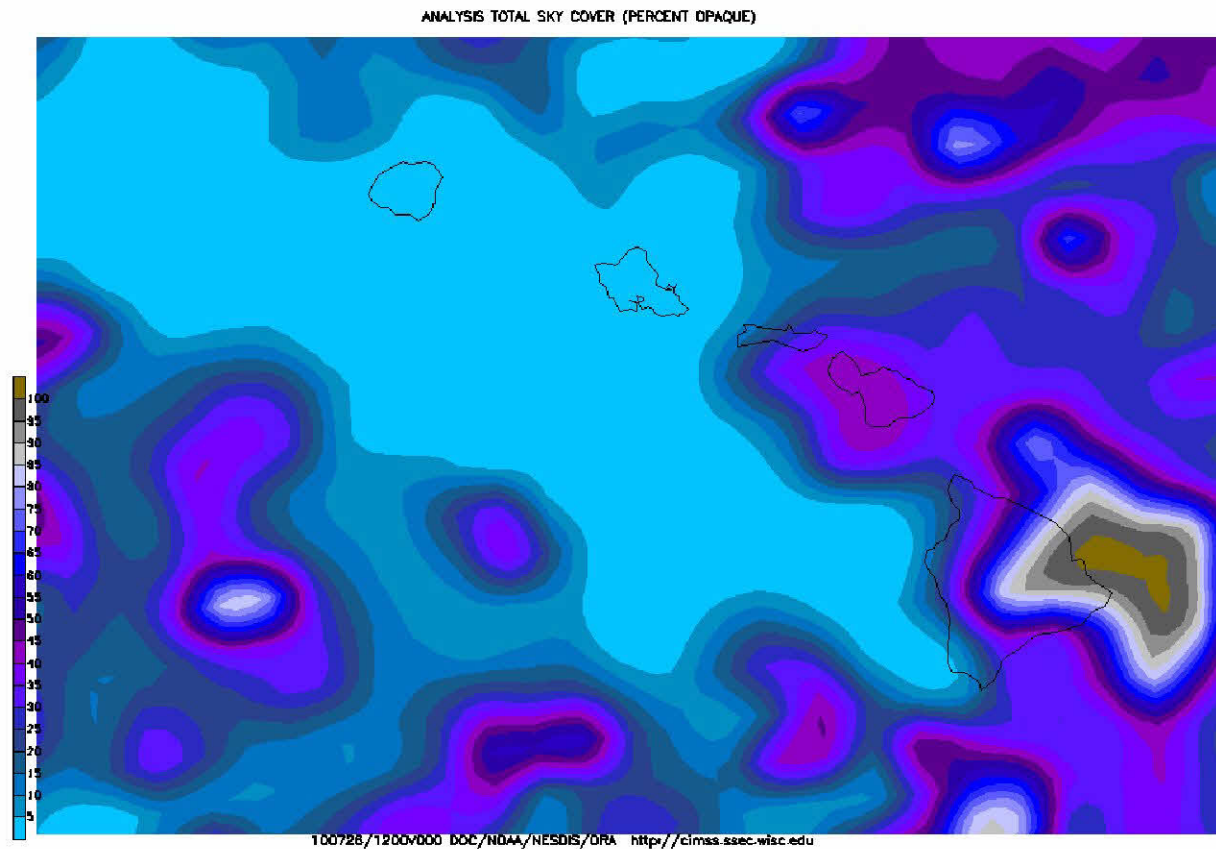
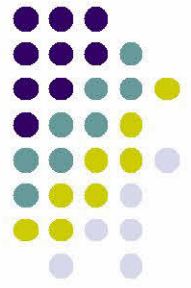
**NDFD Official Sky Cover
13-hour Forecast**



12:00 UTC 26 July 2010



CRAS Sky Cover Analysis



12:00 UTC 26 July 2010

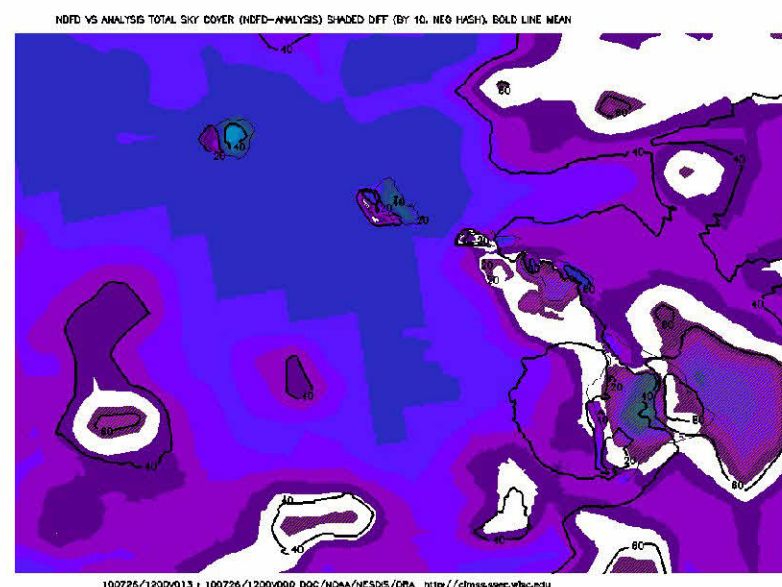
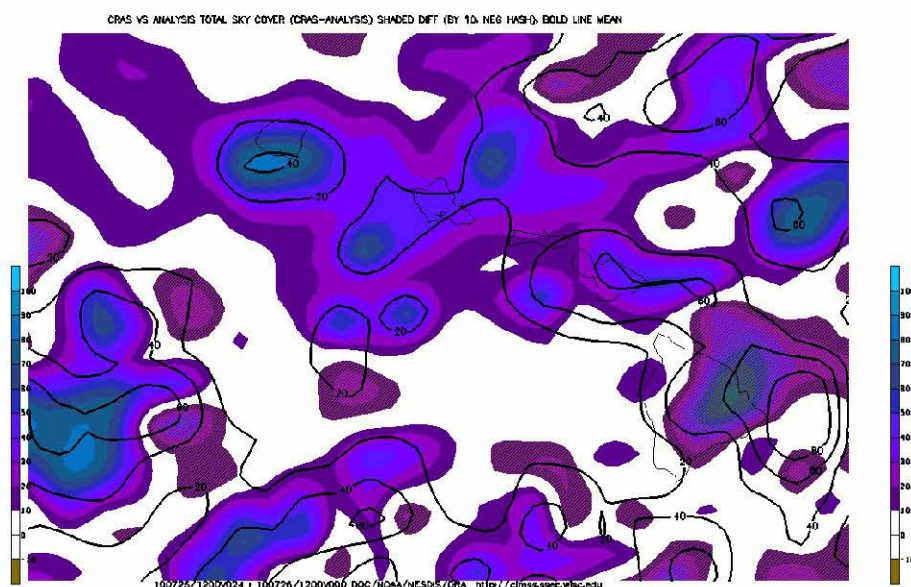




Verification Comparison

**CRAS 45 km Sky Cover
24-hour Forecast**

**NDFD Official Sky Cover
13-hour Forecast**



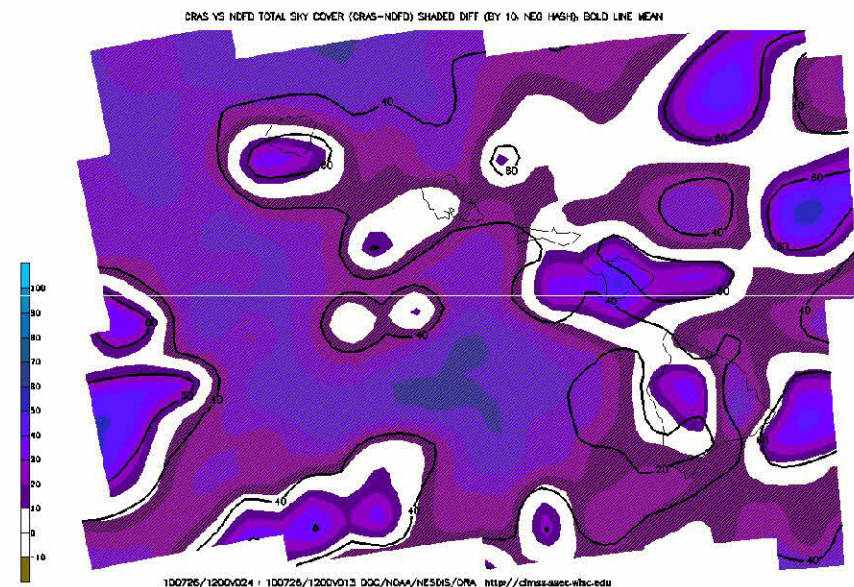
12:00 UTC 26 July 2010



Early Results

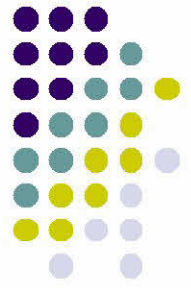
- The NDFD forecast sky cover grid seems to contain an uncertainty component. This tends to drive NDFD sky cover values away from the extremes (particularly clear).
- In general, CRAS performance has been superior in predicting completely clear areas.
- Difficult to compare CRAS and NDFD solutions far beyond initialization due to synoptic scale forecast differences.

Forecast Comparison



12:00 UTC 26 July 2010

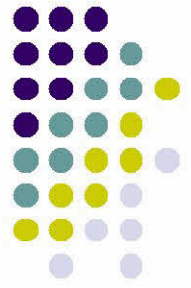




Future Directions

- Build an archive of NDFD Official Sky Cover grids for continued verification, particularly during the warm season and in convective situations.
- Work with NWS regions and offices on implementation into the Graphical Forecast Editor (GFE) in select areas and take feedback. Assess pathway for a smart initialization script in order to incorporate other models.
- Implement algorithm on the 20-kilometer CRAS-WRF and in runs over the Pacific Ocean and Alaska.
 - On the web: <http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/cras/>
- Continue to refine algorithm consistent with the feedback from operations.





Questions? Comments?

- CIMSS is committed to making experimental satellite imagery and products available to the field for operational impact. We currently serve over 50 Weather Forecast Offices nationwide as part of the GOES-R Proving Ground, and are interested in working with the Pacific Region to develop specialized forecast applications.
- **Blog:** <http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/goes/blog/>
- **E-mail us:** Jordan.Gerth@noaa.gov or Robert.Aune@noaa.gov

